

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 88, line 7, as follows:

The pressure bottle containing the solvent and the monomers was heated to 75°C, and  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  mg atom (in terms of Pd atom) of palladium acetate,  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of the addition complex of tricyclohexylphosphine and triethylaluminum having a molar ratio of 1:1 obtained in Reference Example 7 and  $2.4 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate [ $\text{Ph}_3\text{C}^+\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4^-$ ] were added in this order to initiate polymerization.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 90, line 13, as follows:

Example 8

Polymerization was carried out in the same manner as in Example 6, except that subsequently to the addition of triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate [ $\text{Ph}_3\text{C}^+\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4^-$ ] as a catalyst component,  $10 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of triethylaluminum was added, and 10 mmol of 5-trimethoxysilylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene was used instead of 10 mmol of 9-trimethoxysilyltetracyclo[6.2.1.1<sup>3,6</sup>.0<sup>2,7</sup>]dodec-4-ene in such a manner that addition of 5.0 mmol was carried out prior to the polymerization and thereafter addition of 1.0 mmol was carried out 5 times at intervals of 20 minutes.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 92, line 15, as follows:

Example 10

A 100 ml glass pressure bottle was charged with 37.6 g of cyclohexane as a solvent, 9.4 g of toluene as a solvent, 97 mmol of bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-ene as a monomer and also as a cycloolefin, 3 mmol of 9-trimethoxysilyltetracyclo[6.2.1.1<sup>3,6</sup>.0<sup>2,7</sup>]dodec-4-ene as a monomer and  $10 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of cycloocta-1,4-diene as a cyclic non-conjugated diene, and then further charged with  $10 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of triethylaluminum and  $1.4 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of tricyclohexylphosphine. Then, the charge opening was sealed with a crown rubber cap, and

formation of an addition complex of triethylaluminum and cyclohexylphosphine was carried out at 30°C for 10 minutes. Thereafter, 30 ml of ethylene of 0.1 MPa in the form of a gas was fed as a molecular weight modifier, and further,  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol (in terms of Pd atom) of palladium acetate and  $2.4 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate  $[\text{Ph}_3\text{C}^+\cdot\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4^-]$   $[\text{Ph}_3\text{C}^+\cdot\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4^-]$  were fed to initiate polymerization at 75°C.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 95, line 6, as follows:

A catalyst previously prepared by aging  $3 \times 10^{-4}$  mg atom (in terms of Pd atom) of palladium bis(acetylacetonate),  $3 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of the addition complex of tricyclohexylphosphine and triethylaluminum having a molar ratio of 1:1 obtained in Reference Example 7,  $3.4 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of triphenylcarbenium tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)borate  $[\text{Ph}_3\text{C}^+\cdot\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4^-]$   $[\text{Ph}_3\text{C}^+\cdot\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_4^-]$  and  $15 \times 10^{-4}$  mmol of bicyclo[2.2.1]hepta-2,5-diene in 2 ml of toluene as a solvent at 60°C for 30 minutes was placed in the pressure bottle containing the solvent and the monomers and having been heated to 75°C, to initiate polymerization.